

MEMORANDUM

November 8, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: STEPHEN JAFFE

RE: MEETING WITH STANLEY KROMAN, BROTHER OF  
ATTORNEY DAVE KROMAN AND PHONE CALL TO  
DAVE KROMAN

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On November 1, 1967, I met with STANLEY KROMAN, Landfall Village, 10 G, St. Paul, Minnesota 55119, telephone number 612-739-6294. He told me that his brother had tried to get in touch with Mr. Garrison on March 27, 1967, by way of several phone calls from his wife. That day an article appeared in the newspaper, dateline, Minneapolis, which told that DAVE KROMAN said "Jim Garrison has all the pieces to the puzzle but one, and I have that piece. I am going to New Orleans to tell him what he doesn't know about the assassination of President Kennedy". Within a few days, if not on that very day, DAVE KROMAN was found in his automobile paralyzed. His automobile had been run off the road apparently in Tennessee. STANLEY KROMAN told me that upon recovering from that accident (he said it wasn't an accident) his brother tried once again to get in touch with Mr. Garrison, and as it happened before, he was accosted and ended up in the hospital. Then DAVE KROMAN was brought into Federal Court on a charge of insurance fraud relating to the insurance company for which he worked. Along with seventeen of his associates the lawyers began the defense of DAVE KROMAN. Before the trial was out KROMAN was committed to the federal mental institution in Springfield, Minnesota, by the Judge of that trial.

STANLEY KROMAN told me that while his brother was in the mental institution, he met several people who knew extensively secret information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. With one "Latin" KROMAN was able to take extensive notes about people who were involved in a plot to assassinate President Kennedy before November 1963. These two attempts were supposedly in Florida and Washington, D.C., and were connected to the same group who successfully murdered the President in Dallas.

KROMAN's brother told me that DAVE was now hiding in California after having been released from the mental institution. He said that he still has most of the documents and tape recordings which he had collected in the investigation of the assassination, specifically documents which would prove the connection of H. L. HUNT to the Dallas plot.

On November 7, 1967, I reached DAVE KROMAN by phone in Cleveland, Ohio, phone number 216-333-2833. KROMAN said that he would speak with Jim Garrison about all of the information that he had but that he was afraid to come to New Orleans and be subpoenaed to testify in the trial of CLAY SHAW. He felt that by having his information and not disclosing it, he might be implicated as an accessory after the fact. Since he did not know Mr. Garrison personally and had been unable to contact him in March, he wanted first some confirmation that he would be safe in giving his information to this office.

Originally DAVE KROMAN was brought to my attention due to a telephone call which was received by MORT SAHL while on his radio program one night in Los Angeles some time after April 1967. STANLEY KROMAN said that he thought the call was from DAVE KROMAN's original lawyer one MR. PURCELL who is now a law professor at Kansas City University. There is also the possibility that the man who called SAHL was a lawyer, DICK OLSON of Minneapolis, who at one time had worked for DAVE KROMAN. STANLEY KROMAN stated that OLSON had turned against his brother and could not be trusted for any information.

For: Kroman file

MEMORANDUM: Federal Banking System - Plot Theory

IMPORTANT: U.S. Asst. Attorney refers to major Federal economic measures within twenty minutes after the shots at President Kennedy.

November 1, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney  
FROM: STEPHEN JAFFE  
RE: MEETING WITH ATTORNEY JEROME DALY  
(DAVE KROMAN'S ATTORNEY)

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I met with JEROME DALY first in reference to a law suit he has filed against the Federal Government citing as defendants: Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, First National Bank of St. Paul and Commercial State Bank, St. Paul, Northwestern National Bank, Minn.; and John F. Kennedy, President, United States of America, Douglas Dillon, Secretary, U.S. Treasury and United States of America. The original citing against President Kennedy was changed to Lyndon B. Johnson after the assassination. (See attached "Record")\*

DALY wanted to present his theory on the motivation for the assassination before telling me about DAVE KROMAN, his client.

Essentially his theory was that the original suit (papers were served on defendants including the WhiteHouse in early November, 1963) against the Federal Reserve Bank raised some significant theoretical flaws in the constitutionality of the Federal Reserve System. This, DALY felt, caused the President and Robert Kennedy's hurried trip to New York in mid-November. Since Kennedy was a reasonable man and as it appeared from the suit, DALY's case raised some important questions about the private enterprise aspect of our Federal Banking System (i.e., they have the power to create money with the issuance of checks) the possibility that revision of the system would be forthcoming led the Ultra Conservatives to plot and murder the President.

DALY cited one seemingly important point which came out in the trial - the Assistant U.S. Attorney MR. SIDNEY P. ABRAMSON stated (P. 31) that on the 22 of November 1963, within 15 to 20 minutes after it was reported that President Kennedy had been shot in Dallas, the "Federal Reserve Bank of the State of New York... was in the market, purchasing currency on behalf of the United States to stabilize in the eyes of the world the currency of America..."

\* United States Court of Appeals, District of Minnesota  
Filed December 9, 1963.

The significant question arises, if MR. ABRAMSON's words are precise, how was the Federal Reserve Bank so sure of the need for this drastic "crisis" action only 15 to 20 minutes after the first reports of the President's having been shot?

Funds are needed to carry this just cause to the Supreme Court of the U.S. to the end that a Constitutional Money System be set up by Congress. Support by donations of \$1.00 or more is humbly requested. Make checks payable to:  
MINNESOTA ACTION FUND, 628 STRYKER AVE., ST. PAUL, MINN. 55107

# PRIVATELY OWNED FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING SYSTEM IS UNDER FIRE

The following law suit and memorandum is now on file in the Clerk's Office of the United States District Court at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and is in the hands of the United States Marshal for service on the Defendants.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA—FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

STATE OF MINNESOTA  
COUNTY OF HENNEPIN

DISTRICT COURT  
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Bernard E. Koll,

Plaintiff,

COMPLAINT

vs.

Wayzata State Bank, Wayzata, Minnesota  
and its Directors and Agents in control,

Wayne Blackmorr,  
Robert Frich,  
Jan Boswinkel,  
Ronald Engel,  
Lyle Carisch,  
Fred Herfurth,  
J. C. Brandon,  
John Hollern,  
W. W. Rieke

Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, Joyce A. Swan, Federal Reserve Agent

First National Bank of Minneapolis,  
Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis,  
Eileen Cronk,  
John Doe and Richard Roe,

Defendants.

PLAINTIFF FOR HIS CAUSE OF ACTION HEREIN STATES AND ALLEGES:

I.

That this is an action at law for damages resulting from a well organized conspiracy perpetrated by the Defendants and others acting as principals with them to recover damages for injuries to Plaintiff's person and property and to redress the deprivation of rights, privileges and immunities secured by the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States and the State of Minnesota and all laws passed pursuant thereto, and the Common Law, excepting therefrom all clerical and monarchical nonsense.

II.

That on July 4, 1776, the people of the United States of America in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the resuscitate of their intentions, did in the name of and by the authority of the good people of the colonies as then existing, then and there solemnly publish and declare that those colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they did then and there absolutely dissolve all allegiance and political connections, financial or otherwise, to the British Crown then existing between the people of the United States and the State of Great Britain and its Crown. That thereafter, the people of the United States by virtue of a Compact between themselves, did ordain and establish a Constitution for the United States and pursuant thereto, a government based upon the premise that all men are created equal. That they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That in dissolving the said political bands which connected them with the State of Great Britain and the King of England, the people of these United States assumed among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled them. That in order to secure their natural and inherent rights to life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness, the people had previously instituted State Governments and ordained and established a Constitution for the Confederate States of America deriving their just powers from the consent of the Governed. The Constitution of the United States and the Government set up pursuant thereto is based upon the same premises. That after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, the Supreme sovereign authority in these United States became and still is the people of the United States. All governmental powers derived from the people as sovereigns is absolute. In all forms, whether under guise of law or otherwise slavery, involuntary servitude, bondage, serfdom, thralldom, villenage, and peonage are all absolutely, strictly and categorically prohibited by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. That as such all financial connection between the government of the United States and the government of the States of the United States and its people and any other foreign country or the people thereof, or any person thereof, is absolutely severed and abolished. That the people have agreed among themselves to grant certain legislative powers to the Congress of the United States which the United States Congress has no right to delegate or surrender. The people have vested the power of executing the laws in the executive only, who has no power to legislate or to act in the judicial capacity. The people have vested the judicial power in the Supreme Court of the United States, which members have no power to make a law as such but can only interpret and declare the law when a justiciable dispute comes within this jurisdiction. The people have granted to the Congress of the United States, the whole legislative power of coining and creating the Nation's credit and currency and the regulation of its value. The Congress of the United States have treasonably surrendered and abdicated the control over this power of coining and creating the Nation's credit and currency by an unlawful delegation of these powers to the Federal Reserve Corporation, National Banks and State Banks, and their Directors and agents, including

Section 2—"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Minnesota Statutes Annotated, 1 Constitution, Amendment XIV. Section 1. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Minnesota Statutes Annotated, 1 Constitution, Article I, Bill of Rights, Section 1—Object of Government—"Government is instituted for the security, benefit and protection of the people, in whom all political power is inherent, together with the right to alter, modify or reform such government, whenever the public good may require it."

Minnesota Statutes Annotated, Article I, Section 2—Rights and privileges—"No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the State otherwise than the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Minnesota Statutes Annotated, Article I, Section 7—Due Process; prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. "No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require. As amended Nov. 8, 1904."

and generally the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Minnesota.

That Bernard E. Koll, is engaged in a business under the name of General Spray Service for the past 15 years exclusively, in the business of chemical applicators in the field of insecticides, pesticides and herbicides and the application thereof, and the extermination of pests and rodents. He also is engaged in the field of aquatic control of weeds and algae to lakes, rivers and streams and the treatment of trees. Plaintiff is licensed by the Department of Agriculture and registered with the Department of Conservation in the State of Minnesota. That this field required many years of thorough knowledge of chemicals and the proper use and application thereof. That Plaintiff is affiliated with the Department of Agriculture since 1953.

In the past years, General Spray Service, under the direction and control of Plaintiff, has treated lakes for the control of aquatic weeds and algae throughout Minnesota. That also in this phase and field of business, Plaintiff, has treated influent waters tributary to the Mississippi River to control bacteria caused in and to the Mississippi River by run-off from Rice Lake and other lakes, streams and tributaries. That these lakes were high in bacterial content and caused a foul taste of the public water consumed by the residents of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

With the pending infestation of Dutch Elm disease to the trees of the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and all of the vicinities concerned, Plaintiff supplied the required knowledge to the general public to control these problems.

As a result, Plaintiff and General Spray Service have built up valuable Good Will.

V.

That Plaintiff and Defendant, Cronk, were married on May 4, 1956, at Northwood, Iowa.

Plaintiff conducted his General Spray Service business out of Defendant Cronk's home grounds at her request and raised and supported her 3 minor children at Route 5, Wayzata, Minnesota.

That in the year 1966, the Defendant, Wayzata State Bank, acquired a mortgage in the sum of approximately \$6,000 on the personal property of Plaintiff, which included spray trucks, boats, snow mobiles, and the spraying equipment on the trucks. That said mortgage is fraudulent, without authority of law and void.

That Defendant, Wayzata State Bank, was at the time of placing a mortgage on Plaintiff's personal property, and at all times herein material individually engaged in the creation of money and credit by bookkeeping entry and in doing this so called banking business was passing the following described notes of currency issued by the Federal Reserve System, "Federal Reserve Note, The United States of America, One Dollar. This note is legal tender for all debts public and private said notes being issued and circulating generally throughout the United States by all of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.

That at that time, that the Defendants and each of them are chargeable with notice of the provisions of the United States Con-

in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the resuscitate of their intentions, did in the name of and by the authority of the good people of the colonies as then existing, then and there solemnly publish and declare that those colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they did then and there absolutely dissolve all allegiance and political connections, financial or otherwise, to the British Crown then existing between the people of the United States and the State of Great Britain and its Crown. That thereafter, the people of the United States by virtue of a Compact between themselves, did ordain and establish a Constitution for the United States and pursuant thereto, a government based upon the premise that all men are created equal. That they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That in dissolving the said political bands which connected them with the State of Great Britain and the King of England, the people of these United States assumed among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled them. That in order to secure their natural and inherent rights to life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness, the people had previously instituted State Governments and ordained and established a Constitution for the Confederate States of America deriving their just powers from the consent of the Governed. The Constitution of the United States and the Government set up pursuant thereto is based upon the same premises. That after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, the Supreme sovereign authority in these United States became and still is the people of the United States. All governmental powers derived from the people as sovereigns is absolute. In all forms, whether under guise of law or otherwise slavery, involuntary servitude, bondage, serfdom, thralldom, villenage, and peonage are all absolutely, strictly and categorically prohibited by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. That as such all financial connection between the government of the United States and the government of the States of the United States and its people and any other foreign country or the people thereof, or any person thereof, is absolutely severed and abolished. That the people have agreed among themselves to grant certain legislative powers to the Congress of the United States which the United States Congress has no right to delegate or surrender. The people have vested the power of executing the laws in the executive only, who has no power to legislate or to act in the Judicial capacity. The people have vested the judicial power in the Supreme Court of the United States, which members have no power to make a law as such but can only interpret and declare the law when a justiciable dispute comes within this jurisdiction. The people have granted to the Congress of the United States, the whole legislative power of coining and creating the Nation's credit and currency and the regulation of its value. The Congress of the United States have treasonably surrendered and abdicated the control over this power of coining and creating the Nation's credit and currency by an unlawful delegation of these powers to the Federal Reserve Corporation, National Banks and State Banks, and their managing directors and agents, including the Defendants listed herein, who are dominated and controlled by a small oligarchy of foreign and domestic financiers. This has been accomplished by fraudulent and dishonest means, using Congress stuffed with time serving legislators who act in behalf of the defacto banker government which is in part the Council on Foreign Relations and its nucleus, the Business Advisory Council all to the detriment of the dejure government of the United States of America, for the purposes of robbing the American people, including the Plaintiff herein, for the Bankers and the Defendants selfish gains.

That the Defendant, Federal Reserve Bank, named herein, is a purported central banking system, is privately owned and controlled. That the Defendant, Federal Reserve Bank, named herein, is a private corporation, set up, maintained and used as an artifice, trick, and device for the purpose of swindle, fraud, forgery, usury, concealment of usury, and the issuing and obtaining of property and property rights by false tokens to-wit: their false and fraudulent bookkeeping entries and their worthless Federal Reserve Notes. That the Federal Reserve Banks are maintained as a front for the purpose of perpetrating acts of aggravated forgery by creating money and credit upon their corporate books, which does not exist, by using bookkeeping entries as the method of creation, all without lawful authority, statutory or otherwise. That said Banks are not under the control of the people or their agents. For the cost of printing only, the said Federal Reserve Bank obtains Federal Reserve Notes which are not redeemable in either gold or silver coin and are passed out for use by the general public for purposes of swindle, fraud, theft and forgery by the said Defendants. That Defendant Joyce A. Swan is in control as Federal Reserve Agent and is Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

### III.

This suit is brought pursuant to, and for a Violation of the following provisions:

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 5:

"The Congress shall have the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin."

U.S.C.A. Article 1, Section 10. "No State shall coin money; emit Bills of Credit, make any thing but Gold and Silver Coin a tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of Nobility."

Minnesota Constitution, Article 9, Section 13. "The Legislature may, by a two-thirds vote, pass a general banking law, with the following restrictions and requirements, viz. First—The legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly, or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments by any person, association or corporation issuing bank notes of any description."

Minnesota Constitution, Article 1, Section 8.—Redress of injuries or wrongs. "Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or character he ought to obtain justice freely and without purchase; completely and without denial; promptly and without delay, conformable to the laws."

Minnesota Statutes Annotated, 1 Constitution, Amendment XIII. Section 1—"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

### IV.

That Bernard E. Koll, is engaged in a business under the name of General Spray Service for the past 15 years exclusively, in the business of chemical applicators in the field of insecticides, pesticides and herbicides and the application thereof, and the extermination of pests and rodents. He also is engaged in the field of aquatic control of weeds and algae to lakes, rivers and streams and the treatment of trees. Plaintiff is licensed by the Department of Agriculture and registered with the Department of Conservation in the State of Minnesota. That this field required many years of thorough knowledge of chemicals and the proper use and application thereof. That Plaintiff is affiliated with the Department of Agriculture since 1953.

In the past years, General Spray Service, under the direction and control of Plaintiff, has treated lakes for the control of aquatic weeds and algae throughout Minnesota. That also in this phase and field of business, Plaintiff, has treated influent waters tributary to the Mississippi River to control bacteria caused in and to the Mississippi River by run-off from Rice Lake and other lakes, streams and tributaries. That these lakes were high in bacterial content and caused a foul taste of the public water consumed by the residents of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

With the pending infestation of Dutch Elm disease to the trees of the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and all of the vicinities concerned, Plaintiff supplied the required knowledge to the general public to control these problems.

As a result, Plaintiff and General Spray Service have built up valuable Good Will.

### V.

That Plaintiff and Defendant, Cronk, were married on May 4, 1956; at Northwood, Iowa.

Plaintiff conducted his General Spray Service business out of Defendant Cronk's home grounds at her request and raised and supported her 3 minor children at Route 5, Wayzata, Minnesota.

That in the year 1966, the Defendant, Wayzata State Bank, acquired a mortgage in the sum of approximately \$6,000 on the personal property of Plaintiff, which included spray trucks, boats, snow mobiles, and the spraying equipment on the trucks. That said mortgage is fraudulent, without authority of law and void.

That Defendant, Wayzata State Bank, was at the time of placing a mortgage on Plaintiff's personal property, and at all times herein material individually engaged in the creation of money and credit by bookkeeping entry and in doing this so called banking business was passing the following described notes of currency issued by the Federal Reserve System, "Federal Reserve Note, The United States of America, One Dollar, This note is legal tender for all debts public and private said notes being issued and circulating generally throughout the United States by all of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.

That at that time, that the Defendants and each of them are chargeable with notice of the provisions of the United States Constitution and the Minnesota Constitution.

### VI.

That Defendant, Cronk, has been in unlawful combination with the Wayzata State Bank since about 1934. She has been a personal friend and confidant of its board of directors and has sought out and kept the services of Dr. W. W. Reike, Defendant herein.

That the Defendant, Eileen G. Cronk, commenced a divorce action against Plaintiff, Bernard E. Koll, in the first part of January of 1966. Judgment was entered in November or December of 1966 in said action. That Defendant, Wayzata State Bank, is a banking corporation, organized, created and existing pursuant to the laws of the State of Minnesota for the purpose of doing general banking business.

That the Wayzata State Bank unlawfully coins, creates and issues money and credit by bookkeeping entry, upon its own books for the purposes of swindle, fraud, and forgery.

That its board of directors engage in and promote this unlawful purpose contrary to Federal and Minnesota Statutes.

### VII.

That said Defendants and each of them entered into a combination and conspiracy to subvert and deprive Plaintiff of his rights as secured by the Constitution of the United States, the State of Minnesota, and the Declaration of Independence, and have defrauded Plaintiff out of his property, rights to property and liberty. That to carry this out Defendants used 2 false imprisonments.

That the Defendant, Cronk, in the action for divorce against Plaintiff, was awarded a decision by the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and Order for Judgment, dated June 22, 1966, in the sum of approximately \$11,000 against the Plaintiff in a decision. That during the divorce proceedings, the Defendant, Eileen G. Cronk, attempted to get all of Plaintiff's property from him. That the Defendant, Wayzata State Bank, its officers, agents and servants, and members of its Boards of Directors, including Dr. Reike, entered into a scheme, plan and design and acted jointly in the premise with each other including all of the other Defendants for an unlawful purpose and they all entered into a conspiracy and unlawful combination in collusion, to take, steal, and carry away all right, title and interest in Plaintiff's real and personal property, located at Route 5, Wayzata, Minnesota. That the Defendants and each of them agreed, consented to and acquiesce in the joint use of the unlawful plan and design herein before and set up which culminated in an unlawful arrest and unlawful false imprisonment in the Hennepin County Workhouse for 42 days using the Hennepin District Court, its agents and servants, as the conduit for the false imprisonment, all acting wholly without jurisdiction in the premise and outside of the law, Constitutional, Statutory or otherwise. That Plaintiff was unlawfully sentenced to 180 days in the workhouse on January 5, 1967, without lawful basis, excuse or justification and with the Court acting wholly without jurisdiction. That on application of Plaintiff through his attorney, Jerome Daly, Hennepin District Judge, Donald Barbeau, ordered that the Plaintiff, Bernard E. Koll, be released from the custody of the Hennepin County Workhouse on February 16, 1967. That Plaintiff was unlawfully imprisoned in the Hennepin County Workhouse for 42 days. That the Defendants and each of them actively participated in the commission of the unlawful imprisonment and the deprivation of Plaintiff's life, liberty, property rights, and pursuit of happi-

ness and further procured, commanded, and directed, advised and encouraged, aided and abetted it's commission or ratified it after it was done. That some of the Defendants acted independently but always with common design and intent; their several unlawful acts concurred in obtaining to produce one resulting event—the imposition of oppression, tyranny and theft upon Plaintiff and his property. Defendants were all acting in unlawful collusion with a common design and all are equally liable. Further, that Defendant, Cronk, and Defendant, Wayzata State Bank, and its Board of Directors, agents and servants, entered into a plan and design to incarcerate Plaintiff in the workhouse for a term of 180 days, and unlawfully keep him there so that they could foreclose their respective unlawful liens upon Plaintiff's property free from any interference by Plaintiff, Bernard E. Koll.

#### VIII.

That Plaintiff is presently deprived of the use of \$70,000.00 of his personal property because of the unlawful and wrongful conduct of Defendants and each of them, the exact description of which is not ascertainable at this time.

#### IX.

That deprivation of life, liberty and property; rights, privileges and immunities secured by the United States Constitution and laws in pursuance thereof providing for the equal rights of citizens or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States and the heaping of oppression upon Plaintiff is wrongfully, unlawfully and willfully turned upon Plaintiff as the result of the several acts of the Defendants and others in consort with them all acting jointly in the premise for the purpose of swindle, fraud, forgery and theft.

That the Defendants either agreed to, and, or, consented to, and, or acquiesced in the joint use of these Divorce Proceedings, unlawful Federal Reserve Notes not redeemable in specie, (Gold or Silver coin), false imprisonment and deprivation under color of State Law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of rights, privileges and immunities secured by the United States and Minnesota Constitutions.

That Defendants and others in unlawful combination with them used the unlawful activities set out herein as a common outlet to heap and drain oppression, tyranny and nuisance upon Plaintiff and are jointly and severally liable for the damages sustained.

That Defendant, Cronk, consented to be used and was and is a willing agent for Defendants and each of them.

#### X.

That the Defendant, National Banks, and Defendant, Federal Reserve Banks, are correspondent banks with the Defendant, Wayzata State Bank. That Defendant Joyce A. Swan occupies the Oracle seat.

#### XI.

That the Defendant Banks, including the defendant Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, Defendants herein, are private corporations, privately owned and controlled, in which the United States Government owned not one share of stock. That for all practical purposes Congress has abdicated and surrendered complete control over said banks to private individuals.

That all-times herein material, the Defendants, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, and the rest of the Defendant banks named herein, are by their joint and combined activity creating money and credit on their own books without the slightest consideration therefor, by bookkeeping entries unlawfully usurping one of the legislative powers of Congress to coin (create) money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign exchange. That with said unlawfully created money and credit, the said Defendant Banks are and have been, all without consideration, acquiring U.S. Bonds and other securities and obligations of the U.S. Government and of the State of Minnesota and its governmental subdivisions and are illegally receiving interest thereon. This includes the acquisition of mortgages on real and personal property generally.

That the Defendant Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, is a Private Corporation, set up, maintained and used as an artifice, trick, device and means for the purposes of swindle, fraud, forgery, usury, concealment of usury, and the issuing and obtaining of property and property rights by false tokens, to-wit: their worthless Federal Reserve Notes; and for the purpose of perpetrating their acts of Aggravated Forgery, by creating money and credit upon their corporate books, which does not exist, using bookkeeping entries as the method of creation, all without lawful authority statutory or otherwise. That said entries are falsely made with intent to defraud, whereas, if lawful and genuine, legal rights, privileges, or obligations are created, terminated, transferred or evidenced. That these bookkeeping entries and the illegal utterance of said false tokens constitute an aggravation of said forgery. That the same practice of creating money by bookkeeping entry is at all times material carried out by the defendant First National Bank and the Defendant Northwestern National Bank and the foregoing allegations in that respect apply to them completely. That Defendant banks, named herein, have been and are engaged in a conspiracy as defined by Common Law and Minnesota Criminal Statute 609.175 to cheat, swindle, defraud, steal and obtain property rights in the form of United States Securities and Bonds and obligations of the State of Minnesota and its subdivision, which are the obligations of the people generally and more specifically the plaintiffs, herein, contrary to Common Law and Minnesota Criminal Statute 609.52, defining Theft and Related Crimes, all to Plaintiff's damage. That said activity is without lawful authority.

The creation of money and credit, which does not exist, by bookkeeping entry on the Banks' Books constitutes, in law and in fact, the emission of multiple bills of credit. Each entry is a separate offense.

The defendant banks, along with the rest of the banks through the United States are all engaged in the same activity. They coin no gold or silver coin nor any other coins. They produce absolutely nothing of value. Yet they claim that the Government and people of the United States owe them \$330,000,000,000.

That, contrary to constitutional law, the Defendant banks claim to be fiscal agents for the Government of the United States. All monies and property, bonds and otherwise, which said Defendant banks acquire as purported agents equitably belong to the

Government of the United States and is therefore held by said Defendant Banks as constructive trustees for the benefit of the Government and people of the United States, all because of their fraud.

#### XII.

That the obtaining of said securities and bonds by Defendant banks from Governments of the United States and State of Minnesota and their subdivisions constitutes a loan or forbearance either express or implied, of something of value circulating as money, to-wit: their worthless Federal Reserve Notes, which the Defendant Banks obtained for the cost of the printing. That there is an understanding between the Defendant Banks and the Government of the United States and State of Minnesota and their subdivisions that the principal shall be paid absolutely in lawful money of the United States, which is according to the Constitution, gold or silver coin. That said banks forge on their books the said money and credit by bookkeeping entry, by which they paid for said securities and bonds. That the most the said Defendant Banks pay for said securities and bonds are in Federal Reserve Notes, which said Federal Reserve Banks obtained for the cost of the printing, which is approximately one cent per Ten Thousand Dollars Federal Reserve Notes. That said activity by Defendant Banks constitute an extraction of a great profit, greater than is allowed by law. That said Defendant Banks, through their officers and agents, harbor an intention existing in their minds to defraud and violate the law, contrary to the usury laws of Minnesota contained in Chapter 34, Minnesota Statutes Annotated. This also applies to the attempted loan to Plaintiff.

That this aggravated forgery, as defined by M.S.A. 609.625, and the acquisition of United States and State Bonds (including real and personal property mortgages and including the purported mortgage on Plaintiff's property hereinbefore referred to) constitutes a presentation of false claims by Defendant Banks, with knowledge that said claims are false, in whole or in part, for payment, constituting a continuing attempt to commit theft of public and private funds, and property contrary to Minnesota Statute 609.465, all to Plaintiffs' damage.

That this activity is all unconstitutional.

That after payment of Income Taxes, excises and duties and other taxes, Plaintiff is left almost flat broke, all in keeping with the Defendants design.

That the Defendants and others in consort with them have subverted the Constitution of the United States and are continuing in that attempt to Plaintiffs' damage.

That Federal and State Criminal Income Tax Laws are used for the purpose of fear, threats and extortion to further the activity of Defendants, all of which has contributed to Plaintiffs' damage, general and special.

That by virtue of the 16th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the U.S. Government does impose and collect a direct tax upon the income of all citizens of the United States including Plaintiffs from which tax monies as and when collected approximately fifty (50) percent is paid upon purported legal obligations, principal and interest, and more specifically on the attempted obligations hereinafter referred to. That the said income tax, as levied, becomes a first and immediate lien upon all the property of Plaintiffs, real, personal and otherwise, including the Homestead, without benefit of any exemption whatsoever as to personal property.

That the State of Minnesota does impose a direct tax upon the income of all citizens, which money is used to pay all the obligations held by the Defendant Banks named herein.

That by virtue of Title 12, Section 531, U.S. Code Annotated, the Federal Reserve Bank is exempt from taxation, the said Statute is quoted as follows:

"Federal Reserve Banks, including the capital stock and surplus therein and the income derived therefrom, shall be exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation, except taxes upon real estate. Dec. 23, 1913, c. 6, sec. 7, 38 Stat. 258; Mar. 3, 1919, c. 101, sec. 1, 40 Stat. 1314."

#### XIII.

Defendant Banks hold a substantial sum of United States and State Securities including their subdivisions.

#### XIV.

That Plaintiff is being discriminated against by the Government of the United States, by the 12 Federal Reserve Banks of the United States, by the National Banks of the United States, including the Defendants herein as follows: a) Plaintiffs are not able to obtain Federal Reserve Notes for the Cost of Printing the notes, while the Banks, including Defendant Banks are. By law, Plaintiff is not permitted to redeem Federal Reserve Notes in either Gold or Silver, coin or otherwise. The Defendant Banks herein are in Conspiracy with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the remaining other 10 Federal Reserve Banks. That aliens are permitted to redeem Federal Reserve Notes at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York in Gold. That the Federal Reserve Banks are stealing the Gold of the United States by creating money on their books by which they purport to purchase it with. From the Fort Knox depository our Gold is being feloniously transferred to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York where it is surrendered to aliens and transported out of the jurisdiction of the United States. It is a continuing and mounting theft. That Plaintiff is being directly damaged by this theft.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for damages against the Defendants, and each of them in the sum of \$250,000.00 in general and special damages and \$4,000,000.00 in punitive damages and costs; and judgment determining Plaintiffs property and for the immediate recovery of same.

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of 12.

Dated March 10, 1967

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Box 3

Ferris, David -

3/3/67 T: 56 F: Julia R. Murray, Jr. Assnt. Dist. Atty

Crossed Head -

Huber, Guy Burnett.

Marcus

Chitney

Ferris

Huber

Wynor

Emms

Mehel